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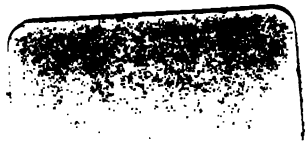

ASSYRIAN PRIMER

AN

INDUCTIVE METHOD

OF LEARNING THE CUNEIFORM CHARACTERS

BY

J. DYNELEY PRINCE, PH.D.

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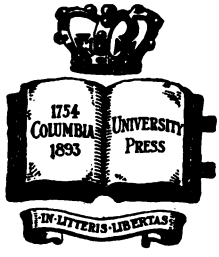

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Foreword

The need of a series of progressive lessons for beginners in Cuneiform has long been felt in the Columbia University Semitic Department. The object of the present work is to lighten the labours of the English speaking Assyrian student, who has hitherto been compelled to learn, by sheer force of memory, the ninety-eight simple signs before he could proceed to read the most ordinary text. In the following lessons an attempt has been made to grade the acquisition of the signs and the learning of the main features of the grammar, so that the student may proceed, inductively and with comparative facility, to master simultaneously both the intricacies of the characters and the most salient facts of Assyrian grammatical structure.

My especial thanks are due to my friend Dr. Robert J. Lau of Columbia University for the great care and skill with which he has autographed the sign-lists and exercises.

J. Dyneley Prince.

Columbia University, New York.

Part I.

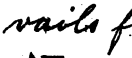
The Assyro-Babylonian system of writing is not alphabetic, but syllabic and ideographic. This work is devoted mainly to the exposition of the purely syllabic signs which are divisible into two categories: viz., simple syllables, or those which contain only one consonant, as ba, ab, treated in Part I., and compound syllables, or those which contain two consonants as bab, giš, treated in Part II. The following Signlist I. of 97 signs, arranged for mnemonic purposes according to similarity in form, gives all the simple syllables, which must be thoroughly learned in the first nine graded lessons before proceeding to the study of the compound and ideographic characters in Part II.

The student should observe the following system of transliteration based on the Hebrew alphabet:

$\aleph_1 = א = ʾ$; $\aleph_2 = א = ʾ$; $\aleph_3 = א = ḫ$; $\aleph_4 = ע = ʿ$; $\aleph_5 = ġ = gh$; $ב = b$; $ג = g$; $ד = d$; $ז = z$; $ט = ṭ$; $כ = k$; $ל = l$; $מ = m$; $נ = n$; $ס = s$; $פ = p$; $צ = ṣ$; $ר = r$; $ש = š$; $ת = t$.

Rules for reading

I. A strict rule was followed in syllabic writing which was rarely departed from: viz., in cases where one of the syllabic signs has a varied consonantal value (as ad, aṭ, at) and is followed by a sign with a fixed consonantal value, the fixed consonantal value prevails for both signs. Thus in [cuneiform], the sign [cuneiform] may be read alone as ad, aṭ, or at, but, as it is followed here by the fixed consonantal value ta, the word must be read at-ta and not ad-ta, nor aṭ-ta.



Again, the word ug-ga-tu = [cuneiform] must be read thus, and not uk-ga-tu, nor uq-ga-tu, because the fixed value ga follows [cuneiform] = ug, uk, uq.

II. Furthermore, a syllable ending in a vowel at the beginning of a word is apt to be followed by a syllable beginning with the same or a kindred vowel: e.g., ga-aš-ru, but ri-e-šu must be read rêšu, since the vowel-combination i-e was used to denote long ê.

III. When in the sign-list a value is enclosed in parentheses, as [cuneiform] = bu (pu), this indicates that the value in question is not

to be chosen, unless especially demanded by an adjacent fixed consonantal value, or by the word-root given in the glossary.

IV. It will be observed that several signs are identical in value, in which case the transliteration differentiates between them by arbitrarily affixing accents. Thus, = šu, but = šú; = u; = ú; = ù. This does not imply a difference in pronunciation.

V. Every new sign in the graded lessons is numbered in accordance with the enumeration in the tables, in order to facilitate a speedy identification. The reverse table in Part I. must be used in translating the exercises from English into cuneiform. The grammatical references are all to the English edition of Delitzsch's Assyrian Grammar = D. Gr.

VI. The student should constantly refer to the glossary at the close of this work, where all the Assyrian words used in the primer are arranged in Roman transliteration in the order of the Hebrew alphabet. For example, in determining the values of such a word as , which may be read da-a-

bu or ṭa-a-bu, a reference to the glossary under דוב will show that there is no word da-a-bu in this list. The next alternative is of course to refer to טוב = ṭa-a-bu 'good'. Again, [cuneiform] may be read ab-lu or ap-lu, but the latter word alone is indicated in the glossary, so also with [cuneiform] = as-ku-up from סכף and not from סכב, etc. In fact, this principle of choice by exclusion is the chief feature of this decipherment, until the student has become sufficiently familiar with the Assyrian vocabulary to tell the value of a doubtful word at a glance, by his knowledge of the root.

Sign-List I.

Signs with simple values.

1.		*a*	24.		*ra*
2.		*e*	25.		*ši*
3.		*ba*	26.		*ri*
4.		*gu*	27.		*ar*
5.		*su*	28.		*ku*
6.		*zi*	29.		*lu*
7.		*gi*	30.		*ù*
8.		*ni*	31.		*qi*
9.		*ir*	32.		*ib*, (*ip*)
10.		*sa*	33.		*ur*
11.		*sz*, *iz*, *iṣ*	34.		*ṭu*
12.		*ṣa*	35.		*il*
13.		*ma*	36.		*ur*
14.		*aš*	37.		*qu*
15.		*la*	38.		*be*
16.		*ad*, *aṭ*, *at*	39.		*bi*
17.		*ṣi*	40.		*ti*
18.		*i*	41.		*še*
19.		*ṣa*	42.		*bu* (*pu*)
20.		*du*	43.		*mu*
21.		*uš*	44.		*ta*
22.		*iš*	45.		*hu*
23.		*si*	46.		*uz*, *uṣ*

47.	ig, ik, (iq)	73.	pi
48.	ḫi (ṭi)	74.	na
49.	= [illegible]	75.	áš, (rú)
50.	aḫ, iḫ, uḫ	76.	an
51.	im	77.	qa
52.	am	78.	me
53.	ṭe, ne	79.	nu
54.	ša	80.	šú
55.	di, (ṭi)	81.	en
56.	ki (qi)	82.	u
57.	az, as, aṣ	83.	ga
58.	ug, uk (uq)	84.	ta
59.	šu	85.	in
60.	da, (ṭa)	86.	se
61.	id, iṭ, it	87.	gu
62.	za, ṣa	88.	ub (up), ár
63.	ḫa	89.	el
64.	un	90.	ṣu
65.	ú	91.	ab, (ap)
66.	eš	92.	um
67.	mi	93.	ag, ak, (aq)
68.	pú	94.	ka
69.	ša	95.	ul
70.	li	96.	al
71.	tu	97.	ru
72.	ud, uṭ, ut, tu	98.	ád.

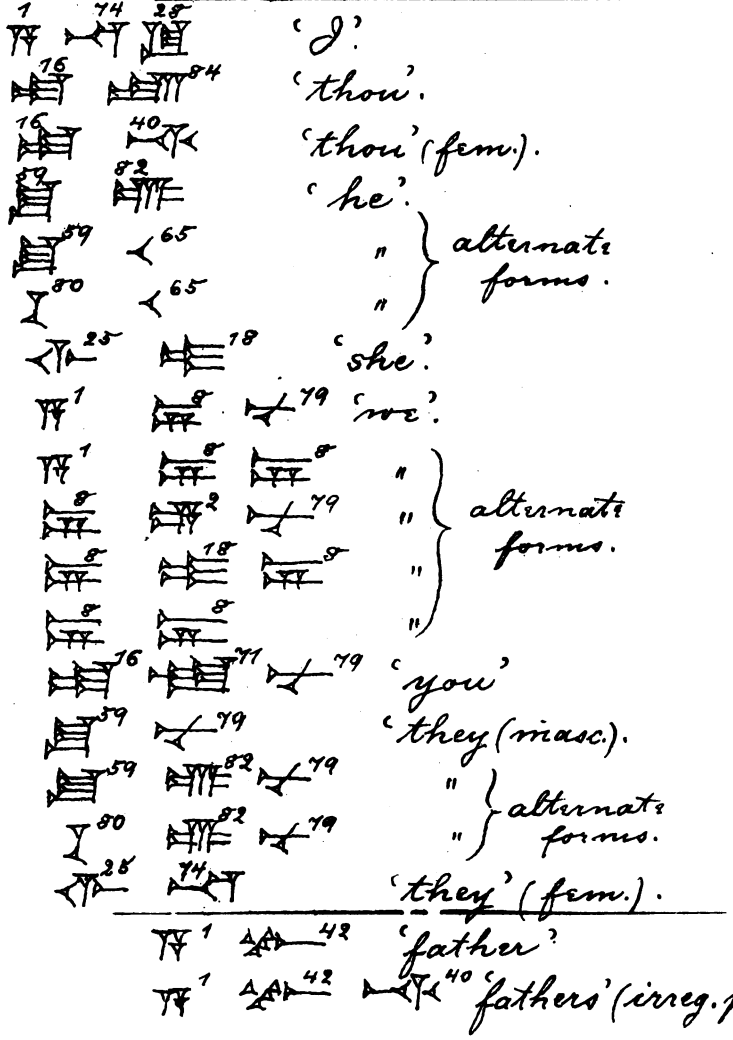
Reverse Table of Simple Values.

x = 49	gi 7	ṭc . . . 53	ne . . . 53
a 1	gu . . . 87	ṭi . . . 58, 48	ni 8
ab 91	da . . . 60	ṭu . . . 34	nu . . . 79
ag . . . 93	di . . . 55	i . . . 18	sa . . . 10
ad 16	du 20	ị̀a 19	se 86
ád 98	e 82	ib 32	si 23
az 87	é 65	ig 47	su 5
ah 80	è 30	id 61	ṣa 12
aṭ 16	eb 88	iz 11	ṣi 73
ak 93	eg 58	ih 50	(ṣu) . . . 42
al 96	ed 72	iṭ 61	ṣú 68
am 52	ez 46	ik 47	ṣa 62
an 76	eh 50	il 35	ṣi 17
as 57	eṭ 72	im 51	ṣu 90
(ap) 91	ek 58	in 85	qa 77
aṣ 57	el 95	ip 32	qi . . . 31 (56)
(aq) . . . 93	em 92	iṣ 11	qu 37
ar 27	en 54	(iq) . . . 47	ra 24
(ár) . . . 88	(ep) . . . 88	ir 9	ri 86
aš 14	eṣ 46	iš 22	ru 97
áš 75	(eq) 58	it 61	(rú) 75
at 16	er 33	ka . . . 94	ša 54
e 2	ér 36	ki 56	šá 69
ez 11	eš 21	ku . . . 28	še 41
el 89	et 72	la 15	ši 25
en 81	ga 62	li 70	šu 59
eš 66	gi 6	lu . . . 29	šú 80
ba 3	gu 4	ma . . . 13	ta 84
be 38	ha 63	me . . . 78	te 44
bi 39	hi 48	mi . . . 67	ti 40
bu . . . 42	hu 43	mu . . 43	tu . . . 71, 72
ga . . . 83	ṭa 60	na . . . 74	

Lesson I.

Note that there is no article, definite nor indefinite.

The Personal Pronouns.



Write a transliteration of the above

words learning at the same time the signs, the numbers above which refer to the sign-table (D. Gr. §55a).

Transliterate and translate the following exercise into Assyrian, noting that the copula is not expressed in Assyrian:

I (am a) father. Thou (art a) father. He (is a) father. We (are) fathers. They (masc.) (are) fathers.

Lesson II.

Possession and Prepositions.

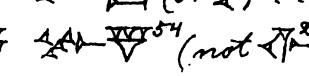
Note that the tone falls always on a long syllable as a-a, su-su (in a-bu-u-ti 'fathers', pron. abûti), or on a doubled syllable, as ad-di, pron. áddi.

Possession is expressed by suffixes as follows:

'my father (The 1p. sfx. is =i or =ia).

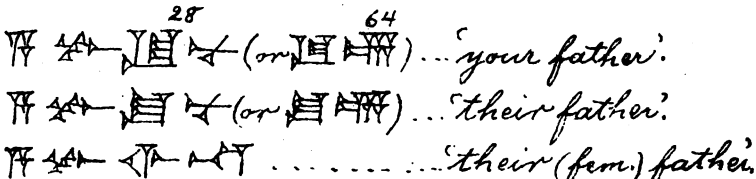
'thy father'.

'thy (fem.) father'.


'his father'.

'her father.'

'our father'.



'your father'.

'their father'.

'their (fem.) father'.

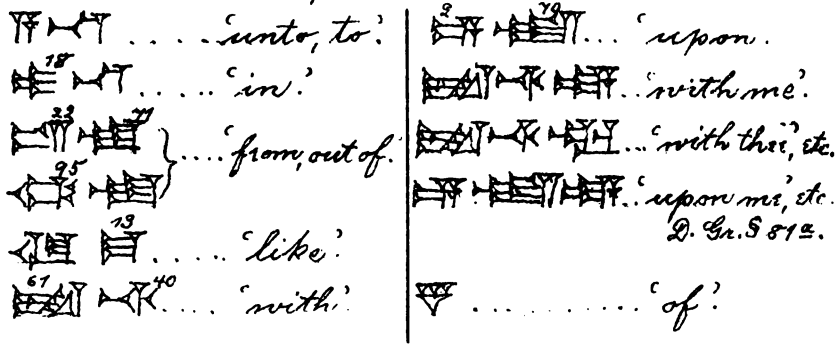
D. Gr. §56.

There are three cases: nominative ending in —u, genitive ending in —i (or —e), and accusative ending in —a, which, when not followed by a suffix, may also have a final —m; E.g. um, im, am (see Lesson VIII). This phenomenon, which has no perceptible meaning, is called "mimation". For ex., a-bu (or a-bu-um), gen. a-bi (or a-bi-im, acc. a-ba (or a-ba-am). D. Gr. § 66. It should be observed at this point that especially in the later literature the rules for case were very loosely followed.

Prepositions invariably govern the genitive case, as a-na a-bi 'unto the father'. This is also true when the possessive suffix follows the noun as a-na a-bi-ia 'to my father'; a-na a-bi-šu 'to his father', etc. The pronominal suffixes are used with all the following prepositions, save a-na, e-na, iš-tu, ul-tu, and ki-ma. Thus, we may say it-ti-ia 'with me', it-ti-ka 'with thee', but

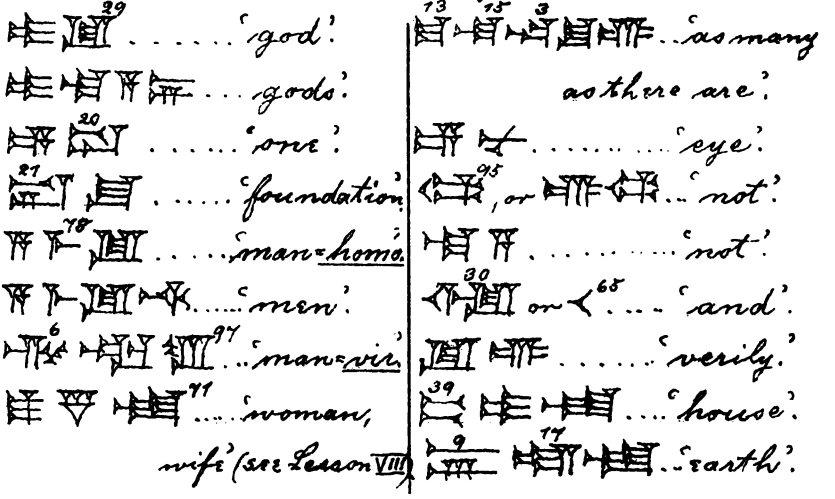
not a-na-ia, a-na-ka.

Prepositions.

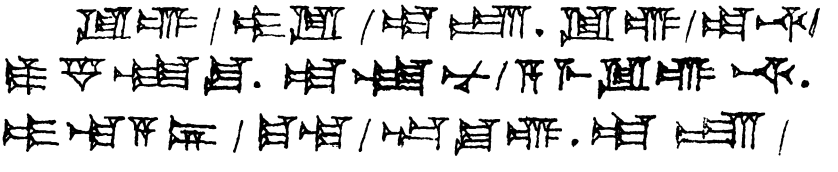


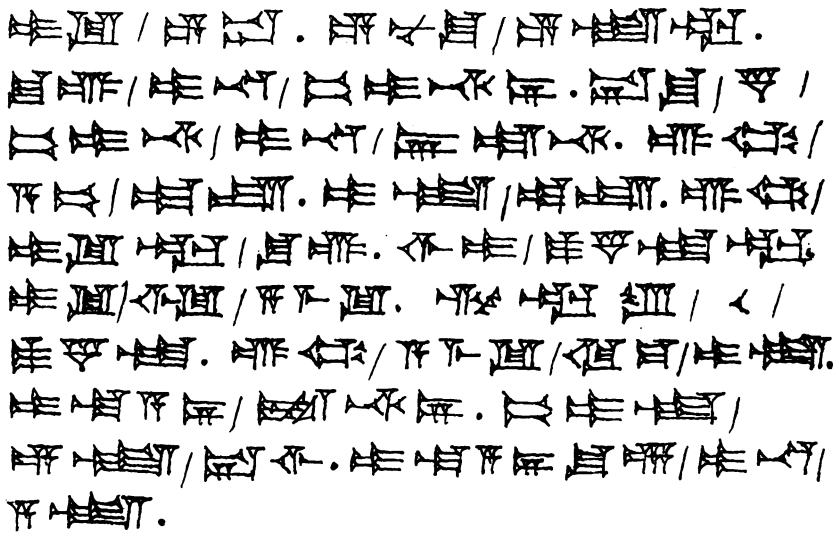
Lesson III.

Vocabulary.



Reading Exercise.





Observe that the particles ul *and* lu-u *usually precede the nouns which they govern; as* ul a-ms-lu at-ta' *not a man (art) thou?* lu-u aš-ša-tis at-ti' *verily a woman (art) thou (fem.).*

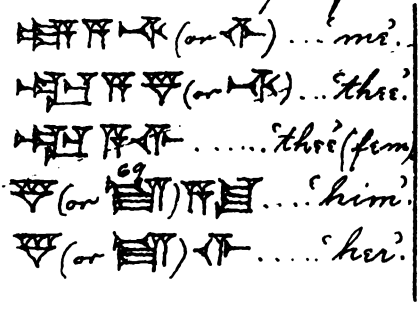
Translate into Assyrian.

Your god (is) one. Verily, they (are) gods. The house of the man. Her eye (is) upon us. The foundation of thy (fem.) house is in the earth. The wife of the man (is) not with me. Verily, the gods (are) not men. Verily, the eye of the god (is) upon the earth. The men, as many as there are. Their wives (are) with your men.

Lesson IV.

Separable Pronominal Forms, Adjectives and Plurals.

As stated in Lesson II., the prepositions a-na, i-na, iš-tu, ul-tu, and ki-ma cannot take the pronominal suffixes. These prepositions are construed with the following separable pronominal oblique forms:



Masculine nouns take their plurals usually in —ē (or —i) for all cases; as uš-šu 'foundation', pl. uš-še or uš-ši-e (=še), but a number of such nouns make the plural in —a-ni; notably a-lu 'city', i-lu 'god', šar-ru 'king', ma-al-ku 'prince' and du-u-ru 'wall'. A few other masculine nouns use the adjectival plural ending —u-ti (tē); as a-bu 'father', pl. a-bu-u-ti (also a-bi-ē = a-bê); a-me-lu 'man', pl. a-me-lu-u-ti (see Lesson II.); D. Gr. § 44.

Feminine nouns are known in the singular commonly, although not always, by the suffix

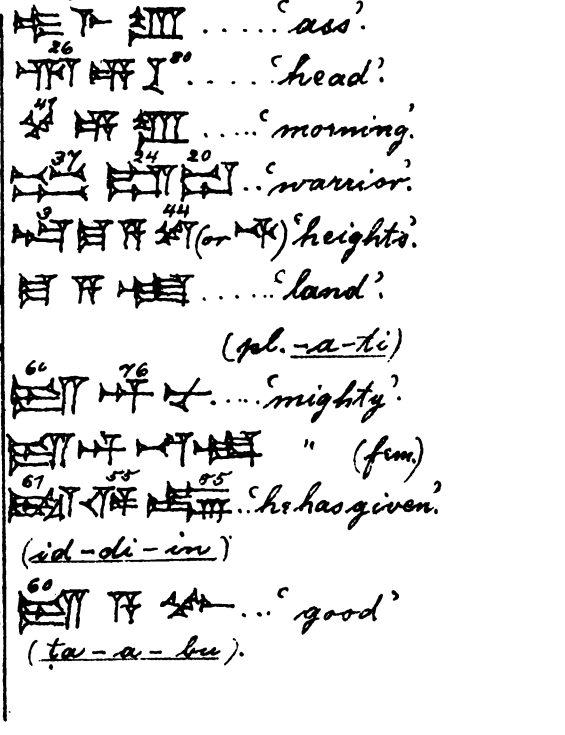
=tu, as ma-al-ku 'prince', but ma-al-ka-tu 'princess'. This =tu however is joined to the noun by means of the auxiliary vowel =a= when two consonants would come together, as malkatu. An exception is the noun li-ša-nu 'tongue', pl. li-ša-na-a-ti and a number of other substantives; D. Gr. § 68. Feminine nouns make their plural invariably for all cases by the endings =a-ti (=te) and =e-ti (=te). Thus ma-al-ka-a-ti 'princesses'; a-ḫa-a-tu 'sister', pl. a-ḫa-a-ti (te), and e-me-tu 'mother in law', pl. e-me-s-ti (te); D. Gr. § 69. It is sometimes difficult for the learner to distinguish between the genitive singular of a fem. noun and the plural, but this may always be determined by the context.

Adjectives do not differ in form from nouns except in their masc. plural. They usually follow and must agree with the nouns qualified in gender, number and case. The fem. sing. adjective like the average fem. noun ends in =tu, (a-tu), as ṭa-a-bu 'good'; fem. ṭa-ab-tu. Thus ma-al-ku ṭa-a-bu 'a good prince', but ma-al-ka-tu ṭa-ab-tu 'a good princess'; gen. ma-al-ki ṭa-a-bi; fem. ma-al-ka-ti ṭa-ab-ti, etc.

Masculine adjectives usually take their

plural in -u-ti (tɛ[44]). Thus, ma-al-ka-a-ni ṭa-bu-u-ti 'good princes'; uš-še ṭa-bu-u-ti 'good foundations'. Feminine adjectives invariably make their plural in -a-ti (tɛ) or e-ti (tɛ); thus ma-al-ka-a-ti ṭa-ba-a-ti (tɛ) 'good princesses'.

Vocabulary.



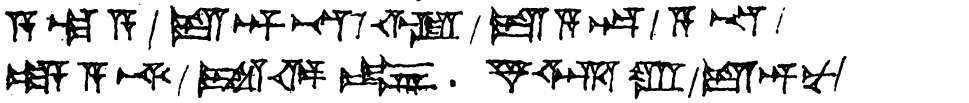
[cuneiform] ..... 'city'.
[cuneiform] .... 'cities'.
[cuneiform] [27] [97] .... 'king'. (pl. -a-ni)
[cuneiform] [96] .... 'prince'. (pl. -ɛ or -a-ni)
[cuneiform] 'princess'.
[cuneiform] [45] ..... 'brother'.
[cuneiform] [63] .. 'sister'.
[cuneiform] [92] [43] .... 'mother'.
[cuneiform] .... 'father in law'.
[cuneiform] 'mother in law'.
[cuneiform] [70] [54] ... 'tongue' (pl. -a-ti).

[cuneiform] .... 'ass'.
[cuneiform] [26] [80] .... 'head'.
[cuneiform] [47] .... 'morning'.
[cuneiform] [37] [24] [20] .. 'warrior'.
[cuneiform] [3] [44] (or [cuneiform]) 'heights'.
[cuneiform] .... 'land'. (pl. -a-ti)
[cuneiform] [60] [76] .... 'mighty'.
[cuneiform] " (fem.)
[cuneiform] [61] [55] [55] .. 'he has given'. (id-di-in)
[cuneiform] [60] ... 'good' (ṭa-a-bu).

Lesson V.

Reading Exercise.

[cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] . [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] /



Translate into Assyrian.

The mighty god has given unto thee a good house. The head of the ass of my father-in-law (is) in the house. On the heights of the land the prince has given the city unto us (unto you, unto them). My mother, thou (art) a good woman! Kings and princes, warriors and cities he has given unto thee (fem.). In the morning my head is good. Princesses and women, men and warriors. The brother of her father gave

the ass to the princess. I (am) thy king and thy prince. She (is) his wife and his princess. The good sister (is) with the king and the warrior. The good sisters (are) with the kings and the warriors.

Lesson VI.

Genitive Apposition. Demonstr. Pronouns.

The genitive relation in Assyrian may be expressed in two ways: viz., either by the preposition ša 'of', followed by the genitive case, as bi-i-tu ša a-me-li 'the house of the man;' or by the juxtaposition of two nouns, the first of which takes the construct state as in Hebrew; cf. bi-it a-me-li 'the house of the man.'

The construct (C.S.) is formed primarily by the omission of the case ending. Thus a-me-lu 'man'; constr. a-me-el; bi-i-tu 'house', constr. bi-it. When a noun ends in the feminine -tu, as ma-al-ka-tu 'princess', the constr. is ma-al-ka-at[16], the characteristic fem. -t- being retained. In the case of the segholate nouns, the construct is formed by the omission of the case-ending and insertion between the second

and third consonants of the characteristic vowel of the segholate; thus ṣa-al-mu 'image', constr. ṣa-la-am; ši-ip-ru 'message', constr. ši-pi-ir[73]; uz-nu 'ear', constr. uz-ni-un[46]. Nouns of the class of ma-al-ku 'prince' (really = ma-li-ku) make the construct as in ma-li-ik[47].

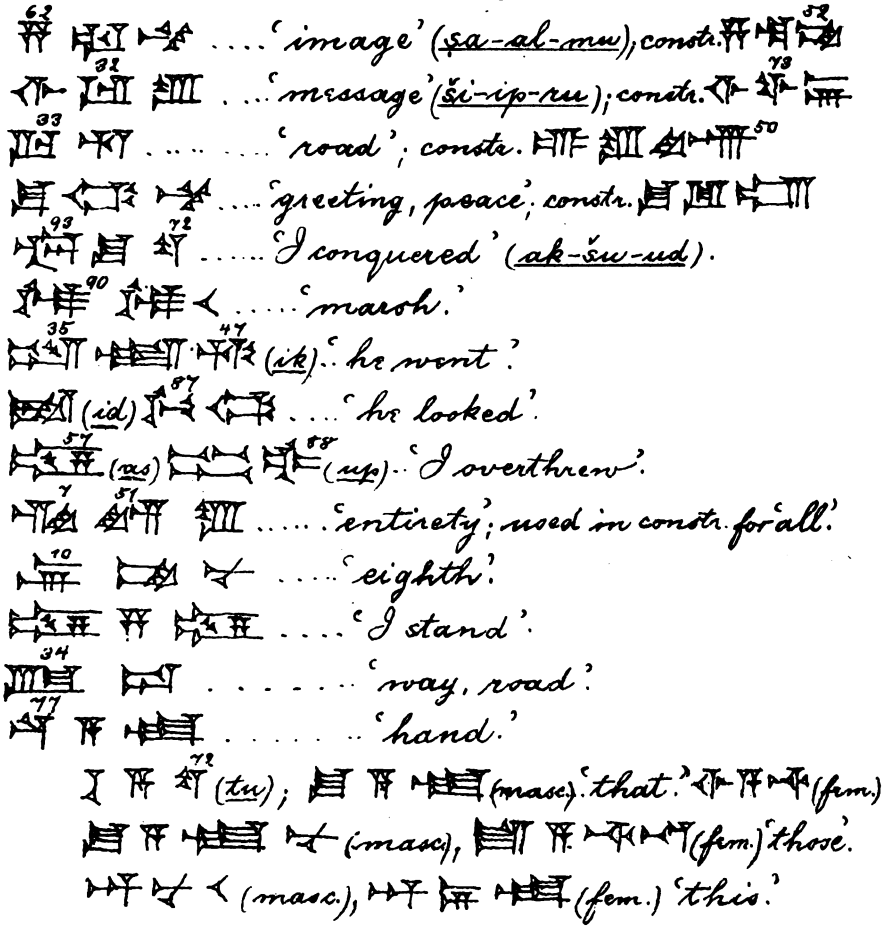
The construct plural may be formed by dropping the i ending of masc. a-ni, u-ti and fem. a-ti, although this principle is not always observed. Thus ša-ar-ra-ni ma-a-ti (generally) 'kings of the land' or ša-ar-ra-an (seldom); ma-ta-a-ti ša-ar-ri 'the lands of the king', but very often ma-ta-at ša-ar-ri. The adj. masc. pl. -u-ti also frequently becomes ut in the construct. The ordinary masc. plural ending in -ē (-i) does not alter for the construct at all. Thus ma-al-ki (ē) ma-ta-a-ti 'princes of the land.'

The Demonstrative Pronouns (D. Gr. §57) given in the next vocabulary must follow the nouns which they qualify. Thus: ša-ar-ru šu-a-tu 'that king'; ma-al-ka-tu ši-a-ti 'that princess'. Context alone will aid the learner to distinguish between the relative pronoun ša (D. Gr. §58) and the prep. ša 'of'.

Note that relative possession is expressed as in Hebrew: ša-ar-ru ša bi-tu-šu ṭa-a-bu 'the king whose (who-his) house is good' (bi-i-tu is a masculine in the sing. but has fem. pl. bi-ta-a-ti).

Lesson VII.

Vocabulary.



(or) . . . . 'these' (masc.).

(or) . . . . " (fem.).

. . . rel. pron. 'who, which, what' (all genders and numbers).

. . . . . 'who?' (interr.).

. . . . . 'what?' (interr.).

Exercise.

Translate into Assyrian.

The good king went unto the house of those men, and he looked at (a-na) the image of the warrior of the city. The roads of this city (are) not good. They (are a) marsh. What did the king give unto us? He gave to me his hand. My greeting unto you. I overthrew all the warriors of this city. Who (are) they? They (are) the princes and princesses whose images I looked at (lit. who I looked at their images). The greeting of all the kings (is) good. I stand in the eighth house. I have conquered these cities and those warriors. He gave unto me the message of the woman who (is) in that house. Your father (is) a king and a prince. My greeting unto him.

Lesson VIII.

Abstracts, Mimation & Adverbs.

Abstracts are formed most commonly from nouns by the fem. ending -u-tu constr. -ut, as šar-ru 'king'; šar-ru-u-tu 'kingdom, royalty'; pa-at-ru 'dagger'; pa-at-ru-u-tu 'right to carry a dagger'; apl-u[91] 'son'; apl-u-u-tu 'sonship', etc. When the possessive suffixes are attached

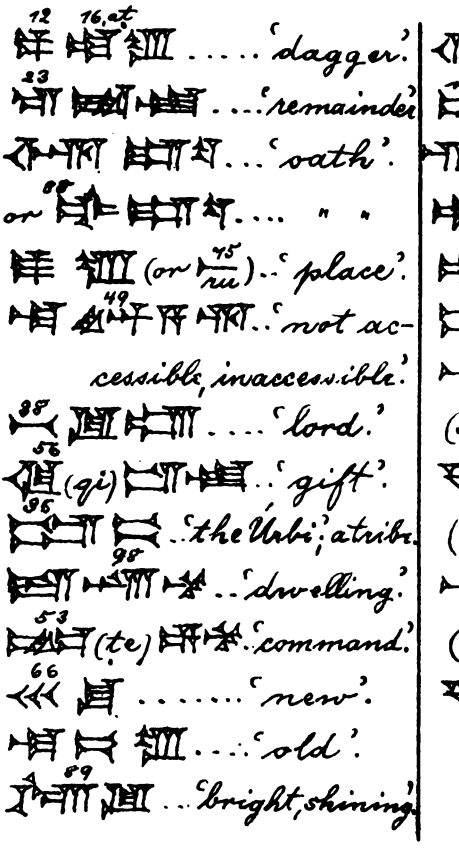
to this ending, the case-vowel is usually dropped and the š of the suffix becomes s. Thus for ša-ar-ru-ti-šu 'his kingdom' we may write ša-ar-ru-ut-su, etc.

In Lesson II. the phenomenon of mimation was mentioned according to which the case-vowel may take an additional m; as nom. ša-ar-ru-um, gen. ša-ar-ri-im; acc. ša-ar-ra-am. When, however, to a vowel thus mimated, the possessive suffix is added, the mimation disappears; as. ša-ar-ru-um but ša-ar-ru-šu 'his king', rarely in Assyrian ša-ar-ru-um-šu. This mimation has no signification like Arabic Tanwin which gives an indefinite character to the noun.

Adverbs are often formed from adjectives by the suffix -iš, as ṭa-a-bi-iš 'well' from ṭa-a-bu 'good'; ra-bi-iš 'greatly' from ra-bu-u 'great', etc; D. Gr. § 80 b. Adverbial expressions are also formed by means of prepositions and nouns, as a-na da-ra-a-ti or dar-ri-iš.

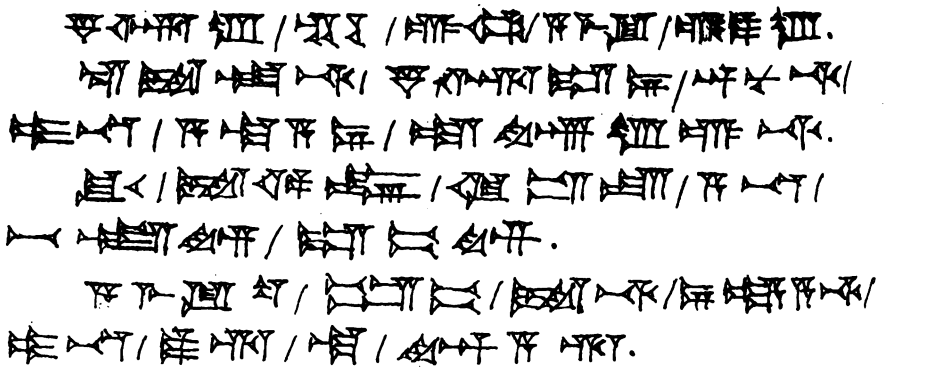
Vocabulary.

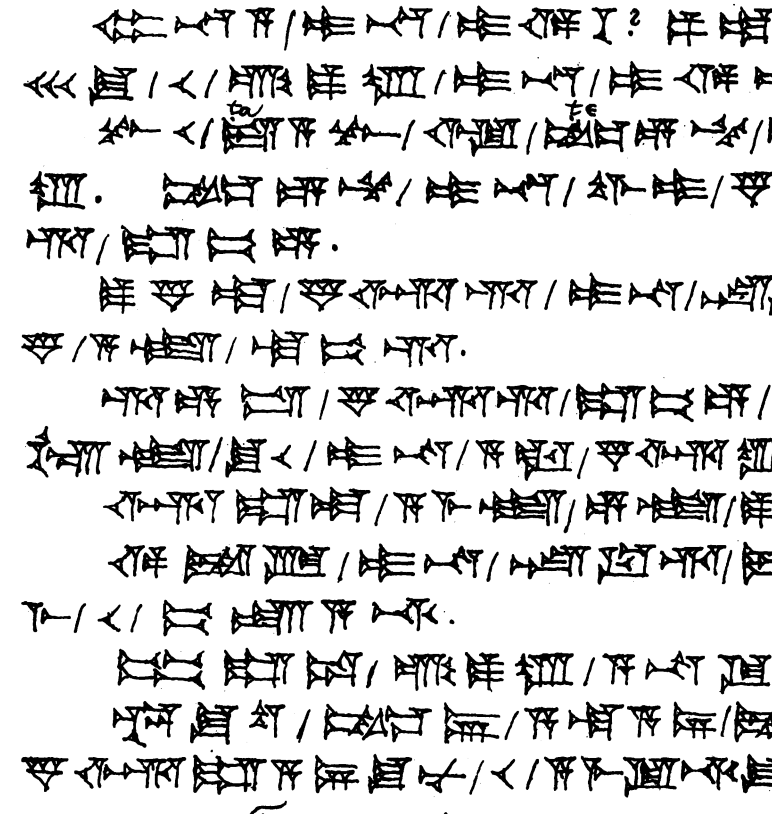
81	'weak'.	42 (pu-u) (ger.)	'mouth'.
83 14	'strong'.		
11 (ez-zu)			... 'great'.
5 65	... 'enclosure'		.. 'little'.



Lesson IX.

Exercise.





Translate into Assyrian.

Mud is in the marsh of (ša) the city. The city of his shining kingdom is great and strong. I overthrew the dwellings of the men at (i-na) the word (use pu-u mouth) of the king. With the great dagger in his hand he went in that road and looked at (a-na) the house of the great king. He is in the enclosure of the house. The ancient (old) gods of the shining city. Whose (who-his) hand is over me? The hand of the gods is

over thee. My greeting to him and my curse to thee. The curse of the gods is over the city. I conquered those shining warriors who (were) with the princes and kings, in the inaccessible place. In anger I looked at (a-na) him. The son (a-pi-il) of the king gave it to you. The gate of the house is high. The god (is) lord of the high mountain.

Part II.

In the first part of this primer, to aid the beginner, the simple values have been presented in resemblance groups and not arranged according to the commonly accepted order.

In Part II, however, where the most common phonetic signs having compound values (as bab, giš) are given, this usual order has been observed, the principle of which must now be thoroughly understood by the learner; viz.,

1) Signs beginning with a single or reduplicated horizontal, 1-9.

2) With a single horizontal, in the centre of the sign, 10-29.

3) With a single horizontal at the bottom of the sign, 30-33.

4) With a single horizontal at the top of the sign, 34-35

5) With two horizontals, 36-75.

6) With three horizontals, 76-83.

7) With four or more horizontals, 84-85.

8) With and , 86-87.

9) With , 88-92.

10) With and , 93-97.

11) With and , 98-102.

12) With , 103-119.

13) With , a single perpendicular, 120-121.

14) Square signs, 122-130.

15) With a perpendicular double at the bottom, 131–135.

16) With two perpendiculars, 136–138.

As in Part I. the new signs are all specified by number to facilitate their speedy identification. No sign given in Part I. is numbered in Part II., as the student must thoroughly have mastered Part I. before proceeding with the following lessons.

The ideographic system of writing, as its name denotes, used a number of single signs to represent certain words, as [cuneiform] = *ilu* 'god'; [cuneiform] = *a-me-lu* 'man', etc. These signs could be supplemented by what are called phonetic complements; i.e., phonetic simple symbols, indicating usually a grammatical ending. Thus: [cuneiform] means that [cuneiform] = *ilu* 'god' is plural as shown by [cuneiform], the sign of the plural. The plural of *i-lu*, however, the student already knows to be *i-la-a-ni*, the ending of which *-ni* = [cuneiform] was frequently written after the combination [cuneiform], as in the above example. The whole combination [cuneiform], therefore, is read *i-la-a-ni*. In the same way, we find [cuneiform] = *ûmu* 'day', written [cuneiform], [cuneiform] (gen.), etc., and [cuneiform] followed by the vowel [cuneiform] or [cuneiform] is *always* to be read *šamû* or *šamê* 'heavens'.

The most commonly recurrent ideograms are given in the following lessons.

At this point the student must familiarize himself thoroughly with the verbal paradigm of <u>kašâdu</u> D. Gr. pp. 8^x–9^x. For one who has studied Hebrew, the mastering of this regular verb will be comparatively simple and may be done in a single lesson.

The other paradigms of the weak verbs (pp. 10^x– 31^x) analogous to the similar verbs in Hebrew must then be read through at home, especial attention being paid to the verbs which are weak in the first consonant (pp. 12^x–16^x) and to the verb mediae ו and י (pp. 30^x–31^x).

With even a very general idea of the Assyrian verbal system the learner may proceed with the following graded readings, in which he will master all the common compound phonetic values of the signs and a number of the more usual ideograms. It is of course not intended that each lesson should be completed in one recitation. The time devoted to these readings will depend largely on the aptitude of the student and his knowledge of Hebrew or Arabic grammar. The greatest care must be taken not to read more

at one time than can be easily assimilated.

Sign-List II.

Compound Phonetic Values.

1.	rum; dil, ṭil (see I. 75).	20.	pag (q); bag (k); see I. 45. Id. before or after word = 'bird'.
2.	ḫal.	21.	nam (n); sim.
3.	muq (k); (buk, puk).	22.	mut (d).
4.	kus (š); ruq (see I. 5).	23.	rat (ṭ, d).
5.	šun, šin; ruq (k, g).	24.	tal, dal (see I. 26).
6.	bal, bul, (pal, pul).	25.	kab (p); gap; ḫup (b).
7.	búl (púl)	26.	tim, dim.
8.	tar (tar); kut, qud, šil, ḫaṣ (gug).	27.	mun.
9.	naq (k, g).	28.	šur, sur.
10.	šaḫ, šiḫ.	29.	suḫ.
11.	maḫ (miḫ).	30.	kar (kan, gan).
12.	bab (pap); kur (gur).	31.	tik (q).
13.	kat (d).	32.	tur, tur, dur.
14	šub (p); see I. 97.	33.	gur, kur.
15.	bad (ṭ, t); mid (ṭ, t) ṭil, tel, ziz. See I. 38.	34.	šak (q); riš (s). Ideogr. qaqqadu 'head'.
16.	šir.	35.	dir, tir, tir.
17.	or kul, qul, zir.	36.	tab (p), tab, dab.
18.	bar (par); maš (s).		
19.	kun, gun.		

37. tak(q,g); šum.

38. nab(p).

39. mul.

40. dup.

41. kan, gan (kam).

42. tur, ṭur, dur.
Ideogr. <u>mâru</u>, <u>aplu</u> "son"; <u>ṣeḫru</u> "little".

43. rab(p).

44. šar, sar, šir, ṣir

45. se, šum (see I. 86).
Ideogr. <u>nadânu</u>

46. gab(p), qab, kab; daḫ, taḫ, duḫ, tuḫ.

47. taḫ, daḫ.

48. bil, pil (see I. 53);

49. ram.

50. gub(p), kub(p), qup, gin, kîn. (See I. 20.)

51. tum, dum (ib).

52. nit. See I. 21.

53. mil (see I. 22).

54. kaš(s), gaš (see I. 39).

55. šim, rik (q).

56. kib(p), qib(p).

57. taq(k); dak. Ideogr. <u>abnu</u> "stone".

58. kak, qaq (dá).

59. zal, ṣal, li (see I. 8).

60. mal.

61. dak(q,g); tak, par.

62. had (ṭ,t). See I. 12.

63. šab(p), sap.

64. sib (p).

65. giš (see I. 11). Ideogr. for anything made of wood (see No. 129).

66. mar.

67. duk, lut (ṭ,d).

68. kit, qit, git; saḫ, siḫ, lil.

69. rit (d), šit (d), lak (q), mis(š,ṣ), (kil).

70. šam (see I. 82).

71. laḫ, liḫ, luḫ; (riḫ).

72. kal, rib, lab(p), (lib, p) dan, ṭan, tan.

73. ras.

74. bit (ṭ, d); pit; (é).
Ideogr. bîtu 'house',
 = ekallu 'temple'.

75. nir, ner.

76. šiš (s), sis. Ideogr.
aḫu 'brother'. Followed by = plural =
aḫê 'brothers'.

77. zak (ṣ).

78. kar, qar, gar.

79. lil.

80. gal, qal. Ideogr.
for rabû 'great'.

81. biš, piš, puš; kir, gir.

82. mir.

83. bur, pur.

84. qat (d). See I. 59.
Ideogr. qâtu 'hand'.

85. lul; lib (p); lup,
pah, nar.

86. gam, qam, gur.

87. kur, mad (t); šad (ṭ);
lat, nat, kin, gin.
Ideogr. for mâtu
'land' and when followed by a vowel -u or -i, -ɛ for šadû 'mountain'.

88. sir, gid (t); qit (see I. 42).

89. šud (ṭ, t); sir.

90. ṣir, muš.

91. tir.

92. kar, gar.

93. liš (s).

94. tam, tam, par, pir,
laḫ, liḫ, ḫiš (ṣ, s).
See I. 72.

95. tal, tam. See I. 73.

96. ṣab (p); gab, bir, pir,
laḫ, liḫ. Ideogr.
ummanâti 'troops'.

97. lib in lib-bu 'heart'.

98. zib (p); ṣip.

99. sun. Ideogr. = plur.

100. bir, pir.

101. ḫar, ḫir, ḫur;
mur, kin.

102. ḫuš; ruš.

103. muḫ. Ideogr. for
prep. eli 'upon, against'.

104. lit (ṭ, d); rim.

105. kiš (s); qiš. Ideogr.
= Kish.

106. gul, kul, qul; sun.

107. nim. Ideogr. Nim-ma-ki = Elam.

108. lam.

109. zur.

110. ban, pan.

111. kim, gim. Ideogr. for kîma "like."

112. lim (see I. 25). Ideogr. = abiktu "defeat."

113. ḳul.

114. tul. Ideogr. for tilu "ruin, heap."

115. din, tin.

116. dun, šul, sul.

117. pad (ṭ, t); šuk.

118. man, miš.

119. sin, zin (bá). See I. 66.

120. diš, ṭiš, tiz (š). Ideog. denoting masculine name.

121. lal (là).

122. kil, gil, rim (m); ḫab (p); pir.

123. zar, ṣar.

124. bul, pul.

125. zuk (q); suk

126. šib (p); sib (p);

127. miš, meš. c after nouns in the plural.

128. dur, tuš. See I. = kakku "(see)

129. qin.

130. šik.

131. sal, šal; rak (q Ideogr. minm "whatever, some

132. nin.

133. dam, tam.

134. niq (k).

135. lum (ḫum); (k

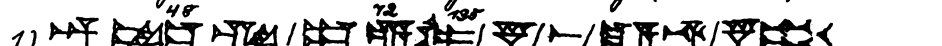
136. tuk, tuq.

137. lik (q); taš (s); tiz, tiš, tes. Si

138. gug.

Lesson X.

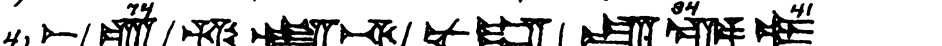
Hymn to the Fire-god Bil-gi (H.T. 78-79).

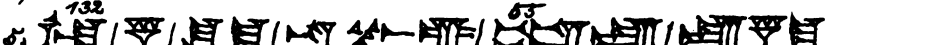


1) [cuneiform] 48 / [cuneiform] 72 [cuneiform] 135 / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]

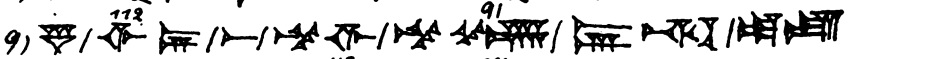
2) [cuneiform] 78 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 66 / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]

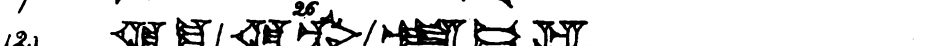
3) [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]





4) [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 74 / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 84 [cuneiform] 41





5) [cuneiform] 132 / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 53 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]

6) [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 6 [cuneiform] 79 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]

7) [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 123 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 133 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]

8) [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 132 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 36 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]

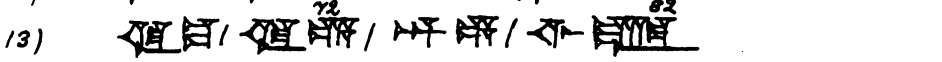
9) [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 112 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 91 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]

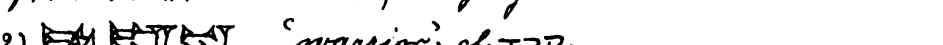
10) [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 42 / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 127 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]

11) [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 79 [cuneiform]

12) [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 26 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]

13) [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 72 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] 82 [cuneiform]





Note that the precative verbal prefix 3 p. is li-, as li-lil from alâlu = 'may he shine or be pure.'

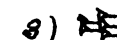
Vocabulary.

1) [cuneiform] ... 'leader, mighty one'.

2) [cuneiform] ... 'warrior'; cf. קרד.

[cuneiform], constr. [cuneiform] ..... } 'son'.
ideogr. [cuneiform] = [cuneiform], line 10. }

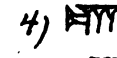
ap [cuneiform] ..... 'abyss'.



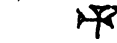
3) ..... 'fire'.

, fem. of , q.v. Lesson IX.

4) - bîtu 'house'.



... 'darkness'.



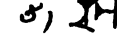
..... 'light'

..... 'establish'.

5) , ideogr. for 'whatever, something

..... 'name'.

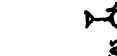
..... 'call, name.'



šim ..... 'fate'; ש״ם.

..... 'fix, establish'; ש״ם.

6) ..... 'bronze'.

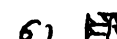


..... 'lead'; not to be confused with the word for 'I'; Lesson I.

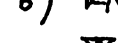
..... 'mix, fuse'.

7) (ṣar-pu) .. 'silver.'

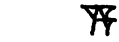
..... 'gold'.



..... 'soften' (see Lesson XI).



8) (tappu) .. 'companion'.

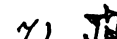


9) ..... 'evil'.

..... 'night'.

.... 'turn'. Where is mutir made? See Hollow verb (D. Gr. p. 3 — 31x)

..... 'breast'.



10) ..... 'limbs'.

[cuneiform] ....'be pure, clean.' Used in I[1] and I[2].

[cuneiform], ideogr. for *ilu* 'good,' but when followed by a vowel [cuneiform] or [cuneiform], ideogr. for *šamû*, *šamê* 'heavens'.

11) [cuneiform] ....'shine.'

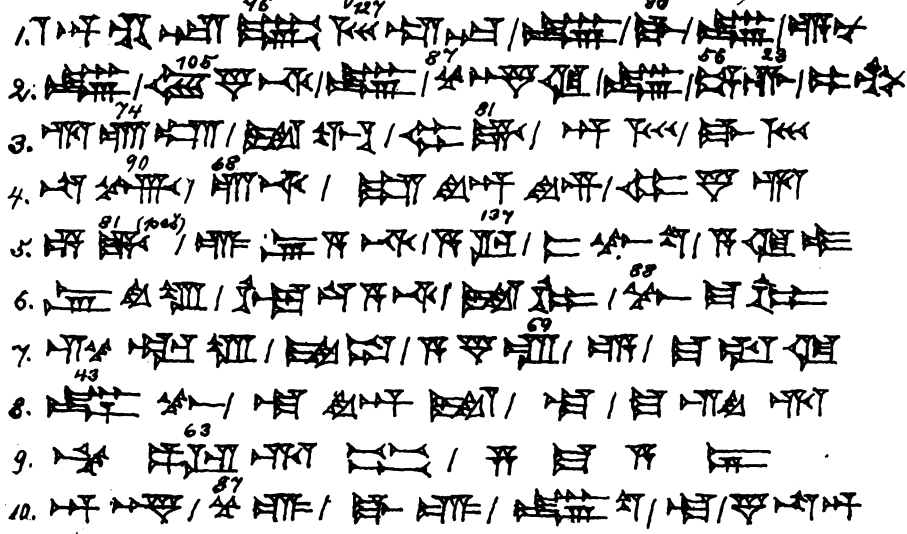
12) [cuneiform], ideogr. for *irṣitum* 'earth,' usually followed by the phonetic complement [cuneiform] or as here in the gen. [cuneiform].

13) [cuneiform] ....'midst.'

[cuneiform] ....'shine, be purified'; with the prec. prefix [cuneiform], becomes *lim-mir* (= *lin-mir*).

Lesson XI.

Prism of Sennacherib (AL[4]. 54).



1. [cuneiform] 76 127 / [cuneiform] / 80 / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]
2. [cuneiform] / 105 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / 87 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / 56 23 / [cuneiform]
3. [cuneiform] 74 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / 81 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]
4. [cuneiform] 90 [cuneiform] / 68 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]
5. [cuneiform] 81 (peš) / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / 137 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]
6. [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / 88 [cuneiform]
7. [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / 69 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]
8. 43 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]
9. [cuneiform] 63 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]
10. [cuneiform] / 87 [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform] / [cuneiform]

11. [cuneiform] 87 [cuneiform]

12. 103 [cuneiform] 126 [cuneiform] 131 [cuneiform] 44 [cuneiform] 65 128 [cuneiform]

13. [cuneiform] 108 [cuneiform]

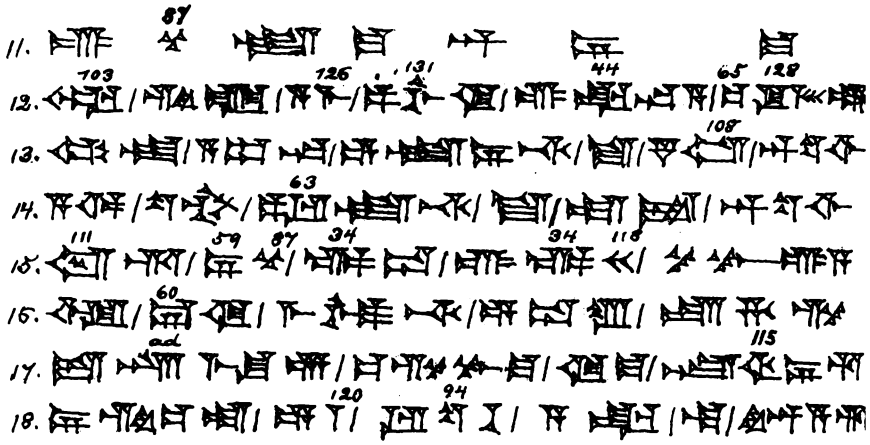
14. [cuneiform] 63 [cuneiform]

15. 111 [cuneiform] 59 87 34 [cuneiform] 34 118 [cuneiform]

16. [cuneiform] 60 [cuneiform]

17. ad [cuneiform] 115 [cuneiform]

18. [cuneiform] 120 94 [cuneiform]



Learn the verb with the pronominal suffixes.
D. Gr. p. 32x.

Vocabulary.

1) [cuneiform] indicates a man's name: here = Sin-aḫe-ir-ba = Sennacherib.

[cuneiform] indicates a god's name: here = Sin the moon-god.

[cuneiform] = ilu en-zu = The god Sin.

[cuneiform] šiš = aḫu 'brother', followed by the plural sign [cuneiform] = aḫe.

[cuneiform] here has the phonetic value er + ba = erba from verb rabû 'increase' (see line 12). The whole name Sin-aḫe-er-ba = 'Sin hath increased the brothers' and indicates that this king was not the first-born.

[cuneiform] : ideogr. for šarru 'king.'

[cuneiform] : ideogr. for rabû 'great'.

from = 'powerful'.

2) , gen. from stem = universe, entirety?
; ideogr. for <u>mâtu</u> 'land' + = <u>Aššur</u> 'Assyria'
+ = <u>ki</u> postpositive indicating a place,
not pronounced.

= consth. fem. pl. of <u>kib-ra-ti</u> 'regions'.

, ideogr. for <u>arba</u> 'four' fem. <u>irbittu</u> + phon.
fem. compl. <u>-tim</u> = <u>irbit-tim</u>.

3) <u>re-ɛ-um</u> = <u>rêu</u> 'shepherd.'

 'active' I^2 from stem .

 'favourite'; . See line 8.

<u>ilani</u> pl. of <u>ilu</u>.

, pl. of <u>rabû</u> = <u>rabûti</u>; why?

4) 'protect'.

 ... 'justice.'

 ... 'love'? Verb mediae $\aleph^3$

... 'righteousness'; from .

5) ... 'do, make'; .

, from = 'help, aid'.

.... 'go'.

, contr. of <u>tapaʾûtu</u> 'assistance'.

(adj.) = 'a crippled person.'

6) 'surround; consider!'

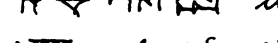
'favourable'; <u>damqâti</u> 'favourable things'

'hero'.

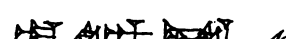
[cuneiform] 'perfect one', from [cuneiform].
How do you read [cuneiform] here?

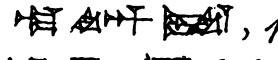
7) [cuneiform] 'leader'. How is [cuneiform] read here?
[cuneiform] = kal 'all'.

8) [cuneiform], ptc. from [cuneiform] 'destroy'.
[cuneiform] 'favourable, obedient.' See line 3.

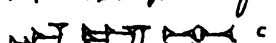


9) [cuneiform] 'lighten, thunder'. The Shaphel
= 'strike by lightning'.
[cuneiform] ... 'foe'.

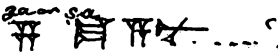


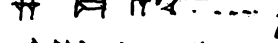


10. [cuneiform] = šarru + ut, cstr. of šarrûtu 'kingdom'.
[cuneiform] 'vie with'; la ša-na-an = 'without equal.'

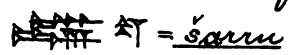


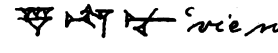
11) [cuneiform] 'give, present.' What part of the
verb? With what suffix?



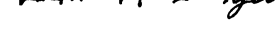


12) [cuneiform], ideogr. for eli 'upon, against.'
[cuneiform] ... 'dwell'.
[cuneiform] ... 'royal chamber'; פרך.
[cuneiform], vb. final ה (י) = 'be great.'
Where is u-šar-ba-a made?
[cuneiform] = kakku 'weapon'.





13) [cuneiform], ideogr. for tâmtu 'sea'. See line 14.
[cuneiform] 'upper' (fem.).
[cuneiform] ... 'setting' (of sun).
[cuneiform] ilu Šamši, gen. of Šamaš 'sun-
god', with phonetic complement -ši.



14) [cuneiform] ... 'unto'.

 tâmtum 'sea' (see line 13).

 'lower' (fem.).

 'rising' (of sun); from 'go forth'.

5) = ṣal-mat qaqqāḍu 'the black ones of head' = 'the Babylonians'. Ṣalmu, fem. ṣalimtu, pl. ṣalmati = 'black'. Qaqqadu = 'head' = sid. , phon. complement.

 'bow down'; where is made?

 'foot'

7) = šipšu 'mighty'.

 'fear'.

8) 'battle'; s.v. .

 'leave, abandon', = . The suffix -ma after a verb is a pausal particle merely.

 The Šuḍinnu bird (?).

9) , pl. = 'gorges'; see .

, adverb from 'one' = 'lonely'.

 'flee'.

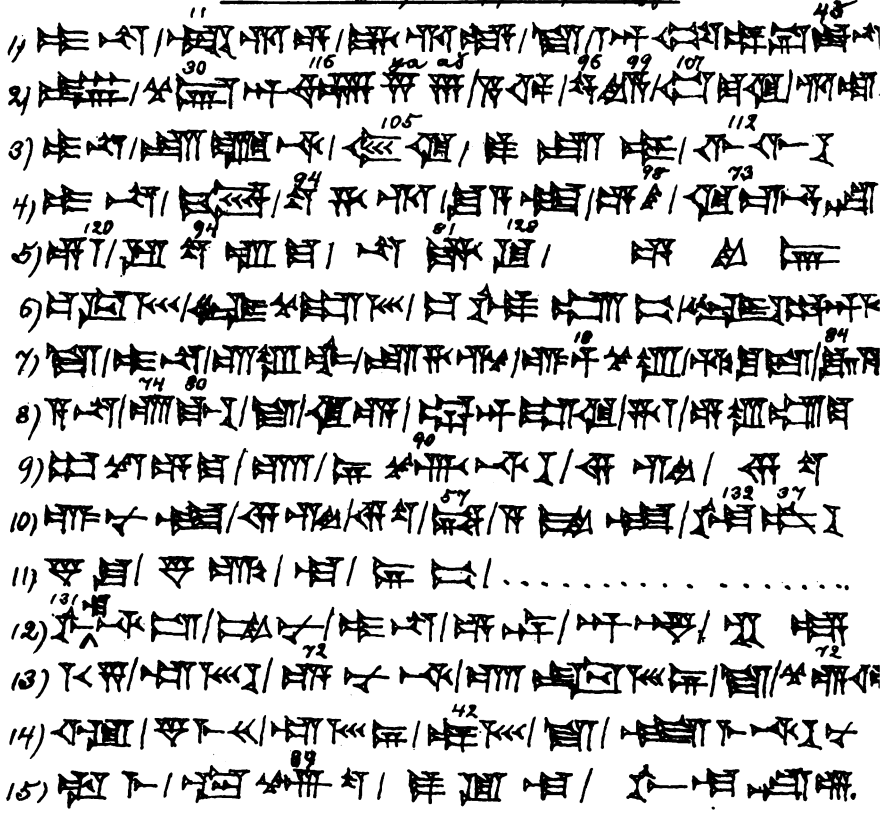
 'place'.

 'inaccessible'. See Lesson VIII. and s.v. .

Lesson XII, AL[4], p. 54, l. 19 ff.

1) [illegible] 11 [illegible] 48 [illegible]

2) [illegible] 30 [illegible] 116 ya aš [illegible] 96 99 107 [illegible]



3) [illegible] 105 [illegible] 112 [illegible]

4) [illegible] 94 [illegible] 98 73 [illegible]

5) 120 [illegible] 94 [illegible] 81 128 [illegible]

6) [illegible]

7) [illegible] 18 [illegible] 84 [illegible]

8) [illegible] 74 80 [illegible]

9) [illegible] 90 [illegible]

10) [illegible] 57 [illegible] 132 37 [illegible]

11) [illegible] . . . . . .

12) 131 [illegible] 72 [illegible] 72 [illegible]

13) [illegible]

14) [illegible] 42 [illegible]

15) [illegible] 89 [illegible]

Vocabulary.

1) [illegible] ... 'first'; מחר.

[illegible] ... 'campaign'; see s.v. [illegible] = גרר.

[illegible] 'Marduk-apal-iddi-na'.

= [illegible] 'Marduk' + [illegible] = aplu 'son' + [illegible] = nadânu 'give' + phonetic complement -na = iddina. The name means: 'Marduk has given a son'.

2) The name Kar-dun-yaš was the Kassite term

for Babylon, the usual ideogram for which appears in line 8 of this selection.

, ideogr. for ṣâbu 'warrior'; in pl. denoted here by (sum); the combination must be read ummanâti 'troops'; a fem. pl. of ummânu, q.v.

= Elâmtu = Elam with postpositive of place.

() = 'allies, helpers', from .

6) , with , means 'round about'; a prepositional phrase. See s.v.

= city of Kiš, with postpositive of place.

. See s.v.

, ideogr. for abiktu 'defeat'; taḫtu 'overthrow'.

4) , ideogr. for qablu 'midst'.

(tam-ḫa-ru) 'battle'; see s.v.

; see s.v.

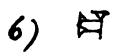
'his camp' for kiraš-šu. See s.v.

5) , adv. from 'one' = 'alone, lonely'.

(par-ša-du) 'flee'; a quadriliteral. See s.v. and .

'life', with abbreviated suffix =š; = tuš here.

(eṭeru) 'save'; see s.v.

6)  = narkabâti, pl. of narkabtu 'chariot'; i.e.,
, preformative for a wooden object +
= narkabtu + = plural.

 = sîsu 'horse'.

 'draught-waggons', from for subbu with inserted m to resolve the doubling. Note the prefixed here.

= parû 'mule'.

7) 'approach'; see s.v. .

'battle'; see s.v. .

 'leave, depart'; see s.v. .

 'conquer'; 3 p. pl. fem.; see s.v. .

= qatâ-ya 'my hands'. = ideogr. for qâtu 'hand'. The two small perpendiculars indicate a dual number, ending in -â; i.e., qatâ + here equivalent to the 1 p. suffix . This is the first instance of a dual thus far in the lessons

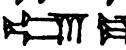
8) , ideogr. for ekallu 'palace'.

, estr. of 'midst'. See s.v. . Note that = both ki and qi, to be determined by the context and the reader's knowledge of the stems.

= Bab-ilu 'Babylon'; the usual ideogram.

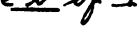
'joyfully'; adverb. See s.v. .

for *e-ru-ub-ma* 'I entered', the *b* of being assimilated to the following *m* of the pausal particle . The context demands the 1 p. here. See in D. Gr. 14[K] the paradigm of verbs primal א.

9)  'I opened' from . Note that a verb final ה (= ו or י) can always be known by the final overhanging vowel; here *-e*; *apte-ma*.

= *bîtu* 'house'.

.. 'treasure'. See s.v. .

 , ideogr. for *ḫurâṣu* 'gold'; see s.v. .

, ideogr. for *kaspu* 'silver'.

10) .. 'implements'; a collective abstract. (See s.v. .)

= *abnu* 'stone'; feminine.

'precious'; what gender? See s.v. .

 = *mimma* 'whatever'.

.. 'name'; see s.v. .

11) = *bušû* 'property'; see s.v. .

= *namkuru* 'possessions'; see s.v. .

 'without number'; see s.v. .

12) 'as booty'; adverbial expression from *šallâtu* 'booty'. See s.v. .

'I counted'; from . Note again

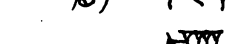
the overhanging vowel denoting a verb final ה (= ו or י).

[cuneiform] 'power'; [cuneiform].

[cuneiform] = the god Ašur.

[cuneiform] = bêlu 'lord'.

13) [cuneiform] = the numerals 60 = [cuneiform] + 10 = [cuneiform] + 5 = [cuneiform] = 75.



[cuneiform] = bît-durâni (with supplementary -ni) 'fortresses'.

[cuneiform] = mât Kaldi 'Chaldaea'.

14) [cuneiform] = the numerals 4 = [cuneiform] + 100 = [cuneiform] + 20 = [cuneiform].

[cuneiform], ideogr. for ṣiḫru 'small' + pl. [cuneiform]. What is the proper pl. of masc. adjectives?

[cuneiform] 'border, boundary'. See s.v. [cuneiform].

15) [cuneiform] 'I surrounded'; see s.v. [cuneiform].

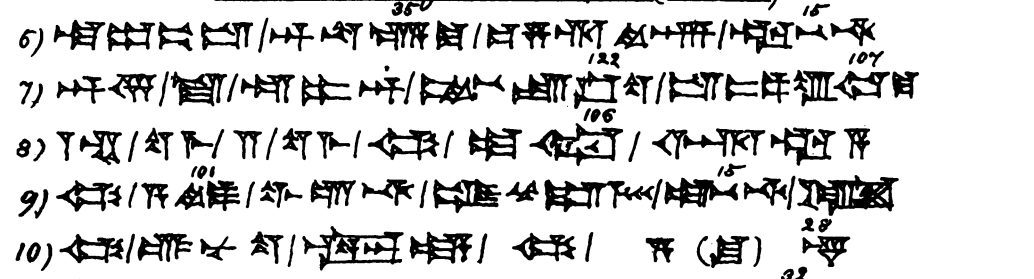
[cuneiform] = ak-šud (ud) 'I conquered'. The extra [cuneiform] = ud is added to fix the value of [cuneiform].

[cuneiform] 'I plundered'; see s.v. [cuneiform].

[cuneiform] 'their booty' for šallat-šun from šallâtu (see above line 12). Whenever t + š come together, they change to ss.

Lesson XIII; AL^4, 73, l. 96 ff.

Selections from AL^4, 70 (Esarh.).



Vocabulary.

In the last three lessons only the stems of the words occurring in the lessons will be given, from which the student will be expected to read the

forms in the reading-lessons.

1) [cuneiform], ideogr. for *epru* 'dust'; followed by [cuneiform] = pl.. [cuneiform], ideogr. for *âlu* 'city'; precedes city-names; דוך whence *madaktu* 'fortification'.

2) חוז;

3) אר$_2$א$_4$; לקא$_3$; [cuneiform]; ideogr. = *Ašur* 'Assyria'

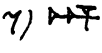
4) נבל; נקר; שרף.

5) פוט; גמר; ספן.

6) לבא; נדר; צרח; כבת.

7) [cuneiform] = the goddess *Ištar*; [cuneiform] = City *Arba-ili* 'the four gods' = Arbela; [cuneiform], ideogr. 'flesh', determinative here; תכל; שפר.

8) [cuneiform] = *ištên* 'one'; [cuneiform] = 'one' + [cuneiform] phon. complement; [cuneiform] = ideogr. for *ûmu* 'day' + phon. compl. [cuneiform]; [cuneiform] = *šina* 'two'; דגל; ורך.



9) אמר; פקד; סיס; צמד; [cuneiform], ideogr. = *nîru* 'yoke', s.v. ניר.

10) אנו; [cuneiform], ideogr. = *taḫâzu* 'battle', s.v. חוז; אשר (note that [cuneiform] in this form is a prefixed complement; rare).

11) שלג; כצה; [cuneiform], ideogr. for *arḫu* 'month', s.v. ארח + [cuneiform] = the month *Šabâṭu* 'February-March'; אדר.

12) פלח; [cuneiform], ideogr. for *bêlu* 'lord', s.v. בא$_4$ל; סכף.

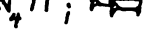
13) יד; נזז; [cuneiform], ideogr.: [cuneiform] determinative

for 'wood' + [cuneiform] = *kaštu* 'bow'; שׁבר (note fem. *taš-bir*).

14) זרא; [cuneiform], ideogr. = *abu* 'father'; ושׁב; צבת.

15) פגר; דמא; אלל; סחר.

16) [cuneiform], ideogr.: [cuneiform] = 'warrior' + [cuneiform] = *umma-nâti* 'troops'; דוך; כדר; אחז.



17) [cuneiform], ideogr. = *aplu*, *mâru* 'son'; שׁרק; נכר; שׁם.

Lesson XIV; Selections.

1) [cuneiform]

2) [cuneiform]

3) [cuneiform]

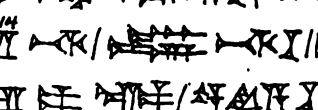
4) [cuneiform]

5) [cuneiform]

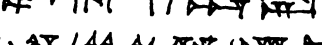
6) [cuneiform]

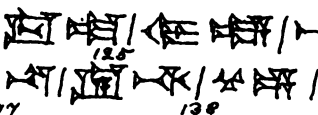
7) [cuneiform]

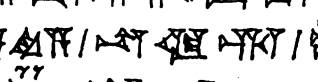
8) [cuneiform]



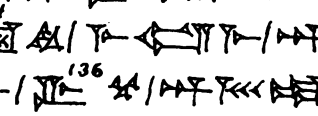
9) [cuneiform]

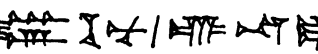






10) [cuneiform]





11)

12)

13)

Vocabulary.

1) ; = kašâdu + complement = -ud = -ak- šud ; .

2) ; ; ; ; ; ; ; .

3) ; ; .

4) ; .

5) ; ; ; ; ; ; ; .

6) ; ; ; ; .

7) ; ; ; ; .

8) ; .

9) ; ; ; .

10) .

11) ; ; .

12) ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; .

13) ; ; ; .

Lesson XV. Selections.

1)

2) [illegible]

3) [illegible]

4) [illegible]

5) [illegible]

6) [illegible]

7) [illegible]

8) [illegible]

9) [illegible]

10) [illegible]

11) [illegible]

12) [illegible]

Vocabulary.

1) [illegible]

2) [illegible]

3) [illegible]

4) [illegible]

5) [illegible]

6) [illegible]

7) בא$_4$ל; נשא$_2$; שא$_1$ל; שלם.

8) אשש$_1$; דנן; קקר; קצר; נדא$_2$.

9) צלם; 𒈬 is determinative for ṣubâtu 'garment', before garment-names as <u>ḫul-le-ni</u>; s.v. חל; שבל.

10) נכר; אזר$_4$; למן; אזר$_4$.

11) כרן; ללר; אסן$_1$; אכל$_1$.

12) נכר.

———— • ————

Assyrian-English Glossary.

Note that in the following word-list, Arabic numerals standing alone refer to the pages of the preceding lessons and that small Roman numerals followed by Arabic numerals refer to the text of the last three lessons, the Arabic numerals indicating the numbered lines. Thus, 48 would mean page 48, but XV, 10 indicates the tenth line of the fifteenth lesson.

Note also that verbs final א₂ are indicated throughout by final ה.

א

אא₃ד *êdu* 'one', 11; *êdiš* 'alone', 39, 41.

אל₂ *âlu* 'city', pl. *alâni*, 15.

אב *abu* 'father', pl. *abûti*, 8; *abišu* 'his father', (gen.), XIII, 14.

אבב *abâbu* 'shine, be pure', 35; prec. *libbîb* 'mny he shine'; adj. *ebbu* 'shining, pure'.

אבך *abiktu* 'defeat'; ideogr. ŠI—ŠI, 41.

אבכל *abkallum* 'leader, governor', 33.

אבן *abnu* 'stone', 43.

אבר₄ *ebêru* 'cross over', 49; pret. *êbir*, XV, 6.

אגג *agâgu* 'be angry'; pret. *egugma*, XIV, 6. Noun: *uggatu* 'anger', 23.

אגם *agammu* 'marsh', 49; pl. *agamme*, XV, 6.

אד₄ *adi* prep. 'unto, as far as, together with', 38.

אדר *adâru* 'fear', 39; pret. *adur*, XII, 11.

אדש₃ *ešîšu* 'new', 23.

אזב₄ *ezêbu* 'leave, abandon', 39, 41.

אזז₄ *ezzu* 'strong, powerful', 22.

אזר₄ *ezêru* 'curse'; prec. pret. 1 p. *luzzurma*, XV, 10; *ezru* 'a curse', XV, 10.

אח *aḫu* 'brother', 15; *aḫatu* 'sister', 15.

אחז *aḫâzu* 'seize, grasp', 47; III, 1 *ušaḫḫaz*, XIII, 16.

אטר₄ *eṭêru* 'spare, save', 41.

אין₄ *ênu* 'eye', 11.

איר *âru* 'reach, attain', 23, 39.

אכה *akû* 'cripple, feeble', 37.

אכל *akâlu* 'eat'; pret. *ekulma*, XV, 11.

אכל* *ekallu* 'temple, palace', 42. Not a Semitic word, but from Sumerian *e-gal* 'big house'.

אל *ilu* 'god', pl. *ilâni*, 11, 37.
אל *ul* 'not'; usual negative = Heb. לא.
אל* *ultu* prep. 'from', 11.
אלה$_4$ *elû* 'go up, ascend', 48; pret. *elî*, XIV, 5. Adj. *elinû*, fem. *elinîtu* 'upper', 38. Prep. *eli* 'against, over', 11.
אלך$_2$ *alâku* 'go', 37, 48; pret. 1 p. *allik*, XIV, 13; 3 p. *illik*, 19.
אלל *alâlu* 'shine, be bright', 35; adj. *ellu*, fem. *ellîtu* 'bright, pure', 23, 34.
אלל *alâlu* 'hang' (trans.); pret. 1 p. *alul*, XIII, 15.
אם *ummu* 'mother', 15.
אם$_3$ *emû* 'father-in-law'; *emêtu* 'mother-in-law', 15.
אמל *amêlu* 'man'; pl. *amelûti*, 11.
אמן *ummanâti* 'troops', 41; XIII, 16.
אמק *emûqu* 'power', 44.
אמר *amâru* 'see'; pret. 1 p. *amur*, XII, 9.
אמר *tamirtu* 'circumference'; *ina tamirti* 'around', 41.
אמר$_3$ *imêru* 'ass', 15.
אן *ana* prep. 'unto': *ina* 'in, by', 11.
אנה *annû* 'this'; fem. *annîtu*, 19; pl. *annûtu* (*ti*), *annâti*, 20.
אנר *unûtu* 'furniture, implements', 43; XII, 10.
אנך *anâku* pron. 1 p. 'I', 8.
אנך *anâku* 'lead' (metal), 34.
אנן *anînu* 'we'; also: *anîni*, *nênu*, *nîni*, 8.
אנש *enšu* 'weak', 22.
אסה *usâti* 'help, assistance', 37.
אסן *isinnu* 'feast', 50; *isinni*, XV, 11.
אפל *aplu* 'son', 23.
אפס *apsû* 'abyss, ocean', 33.
אפש$_4$ *epêšu* 'do, make', 37; adj. *itpišu* 'active, capable'.
אפר *apâru*: *apparâti* pl. of *apparu* 'marsh', 45; XV, 6.
אפר$_4$ *epru* 'dust', 46.
אר *irtu* 'breast, front', 34.
ארב$_4$ *Urbi*; name of a tribe, 23.
ארבא$_4$ *irba* 'four', 37.
ארה$_4$ *erîš* 'like an eagle', XII, 3 from *erû* 'eagle', 34.
ארח *urḫu* 'road', 19; XII, 11; XV, 2.
ארם *aramme*, pl. 'siege instuments', 48; XIV, 12.
ארץ *irṣitu* 'earth', 11.
ארר *arâru* 'curse'; *arratu* 'a curse', 23.
אש* *ištu* prep. 'from', 11.
אש *išatu* 'fire', 34.
אשר *ašâru* 'care for, pay attention to'; pret. *ašur*, XII, 10.
אשר *ašru* 'place', 23, 39.
אשרד *ašâridu* 'leader', 38.
אשש *uššu* 'foundation', 11; XV, 8.
אשת *aššatu* 'wife, woman', 11, 23.
אשתן$_4$ *ištên* 'one', XII, 8.
את *itti* 'with', 11.
אתה *atta* 'thou', fem. *atti*, 8; *attûnu* 'ye', 8.
אתל *itlum* 'hero'; sometimes written *idlum*, 37.

ב

באב *bâbu* 'gate', 23, 49; XV, 4.
בא4אל *bêlum* 'lord', 23, 44; XII, 12; *bêlit*, constr. of *bêltu* 'lady', 50; XV, 7.
בור *bûrtu* 'well', 49; XV, 6.
בית *bîtu* 'house', 11, 34, 43. *Bîtdûrani* 'fortifications', 44.
במה *bamâte(ti)* 'high-places, heights', 15.
בנה *banû* 'build, beget'; noun: *nabnîtu* 'offspring', XIV, 3.
ברק *barâqu* 'lighten', 38.
בשה *bašû* 'be, exist', 11; *bušu* 'property', 43.

ג

גב *gabbu* 'all', XIV, 7.
גמל *gitmalum* 'perfect', 38.
גמר *gimru* 'entirety', constr. *gimir*, 19; XII, 5.
גרר *garâru* 'run'; *girru* 'campaign', 40.
גשר *gašru* 'mighty', 22.

ד

דגל *dagâlu* 'look'; pret. *adgul*, XII, 8; *idgul*, 19.
דדם *dadmu* 'dwelling'; pl. *dadme*, 23.
דוך *dâku* 'slay, kill'; pret. *adûk*, XIII, 16; *madâktu* 'fortification'.
דמ4א *dimâti* 'posts, stakes', XII, 15; pl. of *dimtu*.
דמק *damâqu* 'be favourable to', 34; adj. *damqu* 'favourable, gracious', 37.
דנן *danânu* 'be powerful'; adj. *dannu* 'powerful', 15, 37; fem. *dannatu*, 15. Noun: *dunnu* 'power, strength', XV, 8.
דפף *duppu* 'clay tablet', XIV, 11.

ו

ו *u* 'and', 11.
ובל *abâlu* 'carry, bring'; nouns: *muttabilûtu* I, 2 partc. 'portable things'; *biltu* 'tribute', 49; XV, 5.
יצא *aṣû* 'go out'; noun: *ṣîtu* 'rising of the sun', 39.
ורה *arû* 'bring'; *uraššu*. XIV, 4 = *urâ* + *šu*.
ורך *arkû* 'after', XII, 8.
ושב *ašâbu* 'dwell' 38; noun: *šubtu* 'dwelling', XIV, 2; with suffix *šubatsun*, XIII, 14.

ז

זכר *zikaru* 'hero, male', 11.
זמן *zamânu* 'enemy', 38.
זקף *zaqâpu* 'set up'; *azqup*, XIV, 13.
זקת *zaqâtu* 'be sharp'; *zaqtu*, pl. *zaqtûti* 'sharp', XIV, 7. Noun: *zuqtu* 'sharp peak', XIV, 5.
זר4א *zêru*: constr. *zêr* 'seed', XIII, 14.

ח

חדה *ḫadiš* 'joyfully', 43.
חוז *taḫazu* 'battle', 39, 42; XII, 10. *Maḫazu* 'city', XII, 2.
חטט *ḫaṭṭu* 'sceptre', XV, 1.
חל *ḫullanu* 'garment', XV, 9.
חרץ *ḫurâṣu* 'gold', 34, 43.
חתה *taḫtû* 'defeat'; *taḫtâšunu*, XIV, 8.

ט

טאם *ṭêmu* 'counsel, wisdom, taste', XV, 1.
טוב *ṭâbu*, fem. *ṭâbtu* 'good', 15.
טוד *ṭûdu* 'road', 19.
טיט *ṭîṭu* 'clay, mud', 23.
טטל *ṭiṭallu* 'torch'; *ṭiṭalliš*, 'like a torch', XIV, 3.

י

יאת *iâti* 'me', 13.
יד *idu* 'hand', 23; *idâ-ia* 'my hends', (dual), XII, 13.
יקר *aqartu*, fem. 'precious', 43.
ישר *mîšaru* 'righteousness', 37.

ך

ך *kâša* 'thee'; *kâši*, 13; *kâšunu* 'you', 13.
כבס *kabâsu* 'tread', III, 1, partc. constr.; *šukbus* 'hostile advance', XIV, 12.
כבר *kibrâti* 'regions', 37.
כבת *kabittu* 'heart, liver', XIV, 6.
כדר *kadre* 'gifts, tribute', 47; XIII, 16.
כול *kâlu* 'all', 38; *kâlišunu* 'all of them', XIV, 4.
כון *kânu* 'establish', 49; pret. *ukîn*, XV, 5. Noun: *kittu* 'righteousness', 37.
כי *kîma* 'like, like to', 11.
כך *kakku* 'weapon', 38.
ככבן *kalbannâti* 'axes', 48; XIV, 12.
כנש *kanâšu* 'bow down', 39.
כסף *kaspu* 'silver', 43.
כצה *kuṣṣû* 'cold', XII, 11.
כרם *karmu* 'ploughed field', XV, 3.
כרן *kurunnu* 'wine', XV, 11.
כרש *kirâšu* 'camp'; with suffix *kirassu*, 41.
כשד *kašâdu* 'conquer'; pret. 1 p. *akšud*, 19, XIV, 9, 12, 44; *ikšudâ*, 3 pl. fem., 42.
כששׁ *kiššâti* 'hosts', 37.

ל

לא *lâ* 'not', 11.
לאט$_4$ partc. *lâ*, *iṭ* 'swallow up, devour', 38.
לב *libbu* 'heart'; *libbi*, XIV, 6.
לבר *labîru* 'old, ancient', 23.
לבש *labâšu* 'be clothed; II, 1 *ulabbiš*, XV, 9.
לו *lû* 'verily', 11. Strengthening and precative particle.
לוש *lišânu* 'tongue, language', 15.
ללר *lallarum* 'honey', XV, 11.
למה *lamû* 'surround'; pret. 1 p. *almê*, XVI, 12. Noun: *limêtu* 'boundary, border', 44.
למן *limnu* 'evil', 34; XV, 10.
לקא$_3$ *liqû* 'take'; pret. *alqâ*, XII, 3.

ם

מאר$_2$ *mâru* 'son', 33.
מאם *mimma* 'whatever, something', 34, 43.
מאת *mâtu* 'land', 15. Probably not a Semitic word, but from Sumerian *mada*.
מגר *magâru* 'favour', 38; *migru*, constr. *migir* 'favourite', 37.
מות *mâtu* 'die'; I, 2. *imtût*, XV, 2.
מחץ *maḫâṣu* 'smash, smite'; pret. with suffix: *amḫaṣṣu* 'I smote him'. Noun: *mundaḫṣu* 'warrior', for *mumtaḫiṣu*.
מחר *maḫru* 'first', 40; *tamḫâru* 'battle', 41.
מכר *namkuru* 'property', 43.
מלא *malû* 'be full'; *mala* 'as many as', 11.
מלך *malâku* 'rule, counsel'; *mâliku*, pl. *malke*, *malkâni* 'prince'; *malkatu*, pl. *malkâti* 'princess', 15; *milku* 'counsel, advice' XV, 1.
מן *mannu* 'who?'; *minâ* 'what?', 20.
מנה *manû* 'count, reckon'; pret. *amnû*, 43.
מקת *maqâtu* 'fall'; pret. *amqut*, 49.
מש *mušu* 'night', 34.
משר *mašâru* 'leave, abandon; II, 1, *umaššir* 'he left', XIV, 2.
משר *mešrîti* 'limbs', 34 (?).

נ

נבא *nabû* 'speak, utter', 34; *nibu* 'number', 45.
נבל *nabâlu* 'destroy'; pret. *abul*, XII, 4.
נגץ *nigiṣṣu* 'gorge', 39.
נדה *nadû* 'set, place, lay'; pret. *addi*, XV, 8.
נדן *nadânu* 'give'; pret. *iddin*, 15; pres. 3 pl. *inamdinû-ma*, XIV, 2. Noun: *mandatu* 'tribute, gift', XV, 5.
נור *nûru* 'light', 34.
נזז *nazâzu* 'stand'; pret. 3 p. fem. *tazziz-ma*, XII, 13; 1 p. *azzaz*, 19.
ניאת *niâti* 'us', 13.
ניר *nîru* 'yoke', XII, 9.
ניר *nêru* 'a ner' = 600.

נכס *nikṣu* 'breach in a wall', XIV, 12.
נכר *nakâru* 'change, hostile'; II, 1, *unakkir*, XIII, 16; XV, 12. Noun: *nâkiru* 'enemy', XIV, 7; XV, 10.
נמר *namâru* 'shine', 35.
נסח *nasâḫu* 'tear away'; pret. *assuḫ*, XIV, 3.
נפש *napištu* 'life', 41.
נצר *naṣâru* 'keep', 37. Noun: *niṣirtu* 'treasure', 43.
נקר *naqâru* 'tear down, destroy'; pret. 1 p. *aqur*, XII, 4.
נשא *našû* 'lift up'; pret. 1 p. *aššî*, XV, 7; III, 1, *ušaššî* with fem. suffix, XIV, 5; partc. *nâš*, XV, 1.
נשק *našâqu* 'kiss'; II, 1. *unaššiq*, XIV, 10.

ס

סדן *sudinnu* 'a sort of bird', 39.
סחף *saḫâpu* 'overthrow'; pret. *iṣḫup*, XIV, 9.
סחר *saḫâru* 'surround', 37; *ina siḫirti*: prep. 'around', XIII, 5.
סיס *sîsu* 'horse, 42; XII, 9.
סכף *sakâpu* 'overthrow'; pret. *askup*, 19; *iskap*, XII, 12.
סמן *samnu*, ordinal: 'eighth', 11.
ספן *sapânu* 'sweep away, overthrow'; *aspun*, XII, 5.
ספף *sippu* 'threshold', 49; XV, 4.
סער *supûru* 'enclosure', 22.
סת *sittu*, pl. *sittûti* 'rest, remainder', 23.

פ

פגר *pagru* 'corpse'; *pagriš* 'like a corpse', XIII, 15.
פו *pû*, gen. *pî* 'mouth', 22.
פות *pâṭu* 'limit', XII, 5: *pâṭ gimri* 'entirety'.
פטר *paṭâru* 'split'; Noun: *paṭru* 'dagger', 28.
פלח *palâḫu* 'fear'; *puḫu*, XIV, 9; *puluḫtu* 'fear', XII, 12.
פלש *pilšu*, pl. *pilši(e)* 'hole, mine', 48; XIV, 12.
פקד *piqittu* 'order, muster', XII, 9.
פר *paru* 'mule', 42.
פרך *parakku* 'royal chamber, shrine', 38.
פרש *parâšu* 'flee', 39; IV, 1, pret. *ippariš* XIV, 2.
פרשד *paršâdu* 'flee', 41. Quadriliteral from פרש.
פתא *pitû* 'open'; pret. *aptê-ma*, 43.

צ

צבא *ṣâbu* 'warrior', 41.
צבב *ṣumbu* 'cart'; pl. *ṣumbe*, 42.
צבת *ṣabâtu* 'seize'; pret. 1 p. *aṣbat*, XIII, 11.
צחר *ṣiḫru* 'little, small', 22, 44.
ציר *ṣîru*, constr. *ṣîr* 'against', XV, 5.
צלם *ṣalmu* 'image'; constr. *ṣalam*, 19; XIV, 12; XV, 9.

צלם *ṣalmu* 'black'; fem. pl. constr. *ṣalmât*: *ṣalmât qaqqadi* 'the black headed ones', i. e., the Babylonians, 39.
צמד *ṣimittu* 'span, team', XII, 9.
צצה *ṣuṣû* 'marsh', 19.
צרח *ṣarâḫu* 'cry out'; I, 2. *iṣṣariḫ*, XII, 6; XIV, 6.
צרף *ṣarpu* 'refined silver', 34.

ק

קאת *qâtu* 'hand', 19; dual *qatâ*, 42.
קבל *qablu* 'midst; combat', 41.
קיש *qîštu* 'gift', 23.
קצר *qiṣru* 'strength, power'; constr. *qiṣir*, XV, 8.
קקד *qaqqadû* 'head', 39.
קקר *qaqqâru* 'territory, ground', XV, 8.
קרב *qirbu* midst', 35; constr. *qirib*, 42; *qitrubu* 'battle, attack', 42.
קרד *qarradu* 'warrior', 33; *qurâdu* 'warrior', 15.
קשת *qaštu* 'bow'; *qašâtsunu* 'their bows', XII, 13. Pl. is *qašâti*.

ר

רא$_4$ה *rêum* 'shepherd', 37.
רא$_3$ם *râmu* 'love', 37.
ראש *rêšu* 'head', 15, 23.
רבה *rabû* 'be big, large'; III, 1. *ušarbâ*, 38. Adj. *rabû*, fem. *rabîtu*, pl. *rabûti*, *rabâti* 'big, large', 22, 37.
רכב *rakâbu* 'ride, mount'; noun: *narkabtu*, constr. *narkabat*; pl. *narkabâti*, XIV, 5.
רצה *raṣû* 'help, aid'; pl. partc. *riṣê* 'allies', 41.
רשה *rašû* 'possess'; used particularly of mental qualities; partc. seen in *râš ṭêmi* 'possessor of counsel, understanding', XV, 1.

ש

ש *ša*: rel. pron. 'who'; prep. 'of', 11, 19.
שאל *ša'âlu* 'ask'; pret. 1 p. *ašâl*, XV, 7.
ש$_3$אר *šêru* 'morning', 15.
שבר *šabâru* 'break'; pret. 3 p. fem. *tašbir*, XII, 13.
שדה *šadû* 'mountain', 23.
שו *šû* 'he; that one', 8. *Šî* 'she', 8. *Šunu*, *šina* 'they' (masc. and fem.). *Šâšu*, fem. *šâši*, 8, 13; *šuatu*, fem. *šiati*, pl. *šuatunu*, fem. *šiatina*, 19; also *šatunu*, masc. pl. demonstrative pronoun = 'that one, those ones'.
שטר *šaṭâru* 'write'; III, 1. *ušašṭir-ma*, XIV, 11.
שים *šâmu* 'set, fix, establish'; *šîmtu* 'fate, destiny', 34; XV, 2.
שיף *šêpu* 'foot', 48; *šêpi-ia* 'my feet', XIV, 5.
שכן *šakânu* 'set, establish', 34; pret. *ašku*n, XIV, 8; I, 1. *aštakan*, 41.
שלג *šalgu* 'snow', XII, 11.

שלל *šalâlu* 'take as booty'; pret. *ašlula*, 44. Noun: *šallatu* 'booty'; *šallatiš* 'as booty', 43; *šallasunu* = *šallat-šunu* 'their booty', 44.

שלם *šalâmu* 'set' (of the sun), 38. Noun: *šulmu* 'peace, greeting', 19, 50; XV, 7.

שם *šumu* 'name', 34, 43; pl. *šume*, XIV, 11; constr. sing. *šum*, XIII, 16.

שמה *šamû* 'heaven'; pl. *šamê*, 35.

שנה *šinâ* 'two', XII, 8.

שנן *šanânu* 'rival, vie with', 38.

שפל *šaplu*, fem. *šaplîtu* 'low', 39.

שפץ *šipṣu* 'might, power', 39.

שפר *šipru* 'message'; constr. *šipir*, 19.

שר *šarru*, pl. *šarrâni* 'king', 15; *šarrûtu* 'kingdom, royalty', 38.

שרף *šarâpu* 'burn'; pret. 1 p. *ašrup*, XII, 4.

שרק *šarâqu* 'give'; pret. 1 p. *ašruq*, XIII, 16.

שקה *šaqû* 'high', 23.

שת *šattu* 'year', 49; *šattišam* 'annually', XV, 5.

ת

תאם *tâmtu(m)* 'sea', 38, 39; gen. *tâmtim*, XIV, 2.

תור *târu* 'turn, return', 34; III, 1. *utîr*, XV, 3.

תכך *tikkâti* 'ropes', XIV, 5.

תכל *tukultu*, constr. *tuklat* 'trust, confidence', XIV, 9.

תל *tilu* 'hill, mound', XV, 3.

תלם *talâmu* 'give, present', 38.

תם *tappu* 'companion', 34; *tappûtu* 'companionship', 37. This is probably from Sumerian *tab* 'two' and is consequently non-Semitic.

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CORRIGENDA TO THE LESSONS

Page 33. In Lesson X, line 2, the RA-sign should have an extra perpendicular wedge.

Page 35. Vocabulary, line 10, for "good," read "god."

Page 45. In Lesson XIII, line 13, the sign BIR should be numbered 100 and not 102.

Page 48. Vocabulary, line 13, read זהה for סכף.

Page 49. Vocabulary, line 3, read תור for אחז.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA TO THE GLOSSARY, pp. 51–58

In the Glossary, all roots referred from the Vocabulary of Lesson XIII, lines 2–13, incl., should have the reference XIII, instead of XII.

ארח Add *arḫu* 'month,' XIII, 11; *urruḫiš* 'quickly,' XV, 2.

אכל$_3$ Add *eklîtu* 'darkness,' X, 4.

אדה$_2$ Add *erû* 'bronze,' X, 6.

בא$_4$ל Add *bêlûtu* 'dominion,' XV, 7.

בלל Add participle *mubalîil* 'fusing,' X, 6.

כבת Read XIII, 6; XIV, 6.

כשר Read 19, 44; XIV, 9, 12.

לבא Add *labbiš* 'like a lion,' XIII, 6.

למס For XVI, 12, read XIV, 12.

מלם Add *melammu* 'splendor,' XIV, 9.

מלמל Add *mulmullu* 'javelin,' XIV, 7.

מקת Add *imqut*, XV, 4.

נדר Add *annadirma* 'I raged,' IV, 1; XIII, 6.

סחר For XIII, 5, read XIII, 15.

פגר Omit *pagriš* 'like a corpse,' XIII, 15.

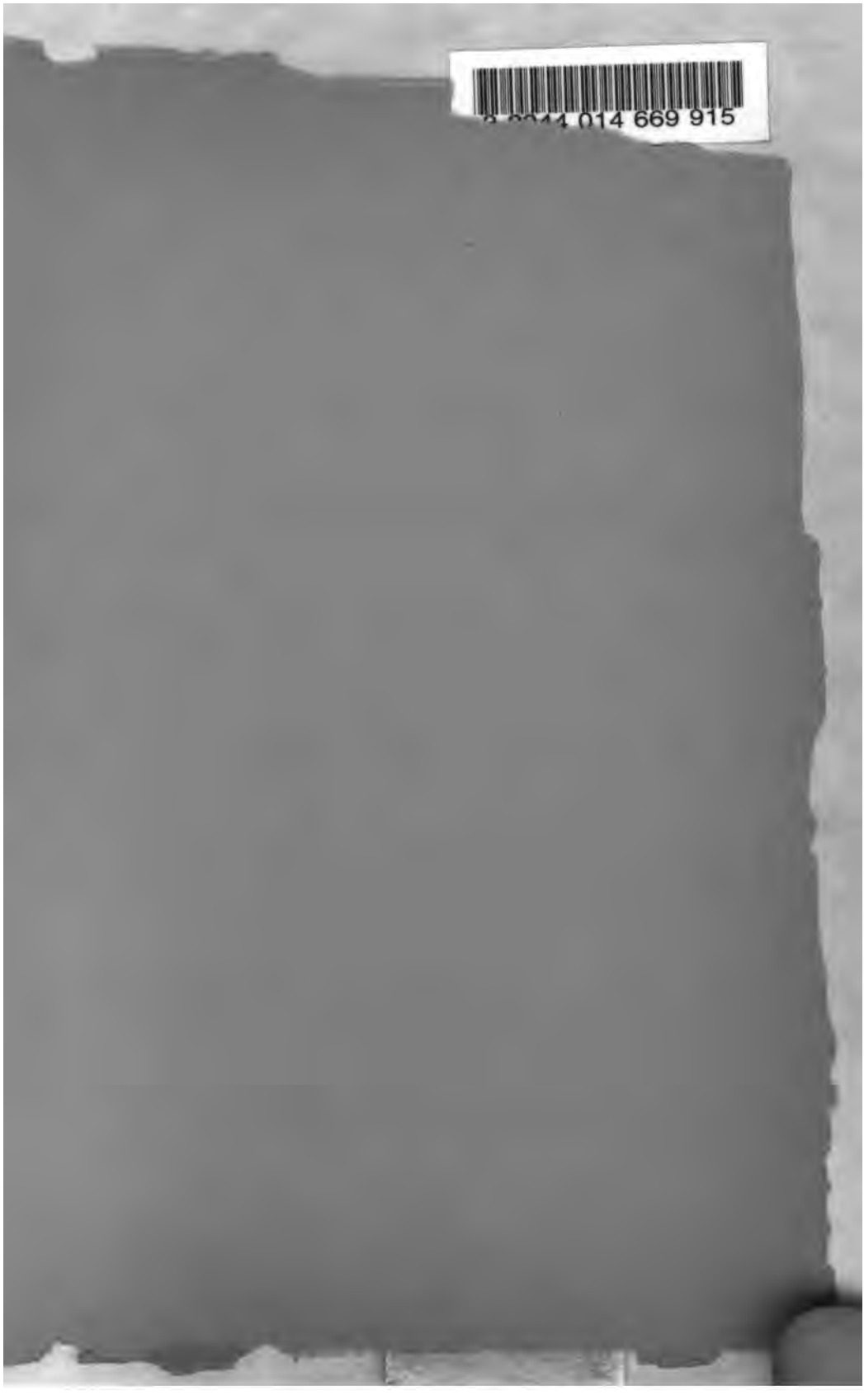
צבת For XIII, 11, read XIII, 14.

צלם For XIV, 12, read XIV, 13.

שכן Add pret. *aškun*, XIV, 1, 8; Ifteal *aštakan*, 41.

שפר Add Ifteal *ištapparûnimma* 'they sent me,' XIII, 7.

תכל Add *takiltu* 'oracle,' XIII, 7.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